## RATING OF THE GOLF PLAYERS

TRAVIS AND H. C. EGAN LEAD IN THE RANKING.

British Champton Placed Above the National and Western Titleholder, Bespite the Latter's Wonderful Season-Six New Players, Four of Them Juniors.

Now that the national championships are all finished and but two of the great open tournaments remain to be decided, November fixtures of the Lakewood Country Club and the Atlantic City Country Club, it is possible to compile a ranking of the players for 1904, for as one swallow does not make a summer, so the result in the two pending events will hardly affect the season's summary.

There is no official ranking of the best

players in golf, as in lawn tennis, at the close of each season. The one tournament in which there is an entry widely representative, the amateur championship, bestows titles on the four to reach the semi-final and one of them gains the premiership for the year; but it has happened through the vagaries of luck, or for some other reason, that even the titleholder is generally rated as far from being the best golfer and it is seldom that at least one of the four medalists is rot deemed an accidental victor.

As to the open tournaments, the value of a win depends on the merit of the links as a test of golf and the quality of the opponents. Unless these considerations are reckoned with the number of wins is of no special consequence in fixing a player's rating. A man may score a dozen cups on a cluster of links in a certain section and afterward cut a small figure at the important tournaments. The points that count most are steadiness in play in high class company and the average maintained on the links that compel fine golf.

Travis must again be placed at the head of the list, for, although shorn of most of the American titles on which he has long had a mortgage, he is the possessor of greater fame as the only homebred golfer to gain abroad a distinction in the British championship and to bring to this country the vaunted title and cup.

Aside from this, Travis may claim the distinction on his spring performances, which included wonderful scores at Palm Beach and Pinehurst. It must not be forgotten, too, that since his return Travis made the great record of 77, 76-153 in the Apawamis tournament, and beat Douglas in the final after perhaps the best played eighteen-hole match of the season. After doing 150 in the qualifying round at Nassau, Travis only succumbed to Travers in the final on the twenty-first hole, and while temporarily in eclipse as to national titles, in view of Travis's tenacity in a fighting finish, there is opportunity for speculation in what might have happened in the amateur championship if, when up and 2 to go. Ormiston had not holed out from the cleek for a 2 on the par 4 seven-

An unexampled record in important contests, although his season closed with de-feats in the final of the Olympic and intercollegiate clampionships, gives second place on the list to H. Chandler Egan quite as clearly as the lead must be allotted to Travis. Egan was at his best in the Western amateur el ampionalip, as straight Western amateur clambionship, as straight as an arrow from the taes, and over the 5,984-yard course his bost thirty-six hole score was 38, 38, 38, 39-153. The boggy is 84 and Egan broke all records. After that, as in the spring at lakewood, when he beat Douglas, the amateur champion had mainly to depend on his seconds and the short game to overcome the pull or slice of the drive.

Egan's lost matches were mainly during the Harvard sessions, when practice is

the Harvard sessions, when practice is limited, for during vacation time he lost but one match (to Lyons) in twenty tourna-ments. In all he played in 31 open tourna-ments, winning 27 matches, losing 3 and halving 1. His average "down" was 2 and Egan's record is of 42 matches, of which he

won 34, lost 7 and halved 1.

The unexampled record a tained by Egan will prolably stand for a long time unrivalled, just as the career of young Tom Morris has headed the golfing roster for so many years in England. He ends the season holder of 1 of the the national and Western constructions of the season holder of the terminal and western the season holder of the son holder of loth the national and Western amateur championships, winner of the Onwentsia, Ravenocks and Lekewood cups and of the runner up medals in the Olympic and intercollegiate championships. Aside from lowering the Onwe tsia record to 150 and then to 15s, he made a single round of the course in 71, established the new amateur record of 76 at Midlothian and of 70, 74—144 at Exmoor. The following summary of the season shows that Egan was "up" 168 heles in his matches, "down" 23, including a nineteen hole metch with At L. Riply and halved one, with Max Pehr. Ripl y, and halved one , with Max Pehr.

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April—Lakewood, beat A. M. Reed, 5 up; D. T.

Dana, 2 up; G. T. Brokaw, 3 up; F. S. Dourlas, 3 up;

Wollaston team match, beat Bremer, 2 up;

May—Wannamoisett match, beat Day, 4 up;

Harvard tournament, teaten by White, 4 down;

Agawam match, beat Mauran, 3 up; Brookline
tournament, beat Grocker, 5 up; Lockwood, 2 up;

beaten by A. L. Ripley, 1 down (19 holes); Massachusetts team match, beaten by Mack, 5 down;

Brookline team match, beaten by Lockwood, 5
down; Cabley, beat Ripley, 6 up; Myopla, beaten
by Lockwood, 5 down.

July—Chwentsia tournament, beat Nat Moore,

7 up; R. E. James, 5 up; D. E. Sawyer, 6 up; R. E.

Hunter, 10 up.

August—Western, analogy, beat G. N. Miller,

7 up; R. F. James, 5 up; D. E. Sawyer, 6 up; R. E. Hunter, 10 p.
August-Western amateur, beat G. N. Miller,
5 up; R. Hoagland, 5 tp; A. C. Perry, 5 up; Fay
Ingalls, 2 un; D. F. Sawyer, 6 up.
September-National amateur, beat A. W. Tillingnast, 3 up; M. McBurney, 4 up; A. Havemeyer, 4 up;
D. P. Fredericks, 2 up; Fred Herreshoff, 8 up;
Trans-Mississippi team match, beat S. Stickney
4 up; Olympic team, beat H. W. Fraser, 8 up; Olympic championship, beat Nat Moore, 8 up; H. W.
Allen, 4 up; B. P. McKinnie, 4 up; beaten by G. S.
Lyon, 3 down.
October-Fall Piver team match, beat Hawkins,
4 up; intercollectate, halved with Max Behr; beat
Watson, 11 up; Russell, 5 up; Ingalis, 7 up; Reinhart,
5 up; beaten by A. L. White, 2 down.

It may also be recorded that Egrap won

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It may also be recorded that Ega'l Won the qualifying score medals in the National and Western championships, and at Onwentsia and Lakewood.

The new names of this year's list are Travers, Fownes, Jr., White, McBurney, Fredericks and Ward. The three classes of players have representation, the self-taught in somewhat mature, years, as Travis, Fredericks and Ward; those who have the serve of a Scattish foundation, as Douglas, game on a Scettish foundation, as Douglas, Macdonald and Ormiston, and the juniors, who have learned in this country, of whom Travers and White have the most graceful and lasting style. Style, as regarded from the point of view of the old time Scotch players, seems now to be in a state of trans-formation, for Travis is shortening his swing in every match and new tenets are swing in every match and new teness are abroad regarding approaching and putting. In the younger set of greatest prominence, however, there is a "hark back," as they say of pedigrees, to the full swing and iron put-ters of old, for nothing could be more "ortho-dox" than the style of Egan, Travers and others of the American juniors.

Some who are named have not been great winners this year, while others have not winners this year, while others have not entered at many tournaments, but their sterling game is as well established as the eternal hills. Walter Egan's best work was in beaten-eight cups, while Reinhart, though unfortunate in public, is still the best of the present very strong batch of Princeton solfers.

The appended table shows the sixteen selected for this year, and the two prio instances harshly criticised:



The Sun did not place Louis N. James on its list, in the belief that his prominence was of an adventitious nature, and while James is playing better golf now than in that year he has failed to display the prominence that should receive the special recognition. In a similar way the runner up this year, Fred Herreshoff, and W. T. West of the semi-finalists, must be passed over as possibilities of the future and not accepted as true knights who have gained their spurs.

As to those dropped from last year's list, George T. Brokaw has been brillish only in flashes, while Allan Kennaday and C. H. Seely have not played up to their earlier form, although each has shown fine golf on more than one occasion. W. C. Chick has been treading very closely on the heels of the leaders, but N. Stewart Campbell and Bruce Smith, while the latter is well grounded in every department of the game, have been disappointments in view of their previous achievements. There is a long list of players who, on their best game, might ohallenge with success more than one on the list of this year's eixteen, for instance R. C. Watson, Jr., Archie M. Reid, F. Murray Olyphant, Max Behr, Percy Pyne 2d, A. W. Tillinghast, F. Oden Horstman or Dr. Lee Harbon, but there is room only in the limited orrery for the fixed stars.

BIG HOPPERS ATTACK KANSAS. They Have Two Sets of Teeth and Two Stomachs to Fill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5 .- The alfalfa fed grasshopper is playing hob with living things out in western and southwestern Kansas. If the winter is mild, next year

may see the State hopper ridden. Prof. Smythe the bird and bug man at the State college, says that they will disappear almost entirely if the winter is cold and long. He is of the opinion that they are not of the reproducing variety, and are in fact a freak.

The alfalfa grasshopper is a whopper He is fat and sleek and possesses the colors of the rainbow. He has a double set of teeth and two stomachs.

Compared with the hopper that committed the crime of 1874 in Kansas he is a monster. The little devastator was but an inch in length and about a sixth of an inch in diameter. The new hopper is three and a half inches long and half an inch across the chest.

No eight hour union rules confine his activities. He works from dawn till dark and even in the moonlight. He does nothing but eat.

Alfalfa appears to be the favorite food of the hopper. Last year the pests showed up in spots, but this year the eggs they laid have developed an army.

Some of them produce as many as 150 eggs. These are laid in the fall and remain in the ground all winter, the nest being covered up with gum for protection against inclement weather.

Last winter was a mild one, and the farmers say that every egg hatched out, some producing twins. There was no invasion of the State as in 1874. The hoppers seemed to spring up from the ground, along with the grass blades.

One day a field would be free of them. The next day they would crawl out of their holes and begin eating. By evening the crop, grass, wheat or alfalfa, was all gone.

The hoppers strip an alfalfa field of its leaves and bloom and leave nothing but the hard stem behind. This has to be mowed down to induce the plant to grow

Fruit trees and gardens are much to their liking also. Many a young orchard fell victim to them this year. They even ate the bark off trees. The only thing they le't in many gardens were the patches of green onions.

Farmers have been employing all sorte of devices to kill off the hoppers. Some have sprinkled poisoned water upon the alfalfa. It killed off the pests, but the result was not regarded as much of a success when the number of cows that died from eating the stalks afterward was com-

out at Garlen City has been able to take life easy ever since June by renting out his flock of turkeys to his neighbors as hopper pickers.

Others have rigged up contrivances something after the idea of a wheat header. This they run along ahead of the horses, forcing the hoppers to jump into the boxlike arrangement, which is full of coal oil. The hoppers drown easily, but the difficulty is in training them to jump into the coal oil pool.

The dead bodies are dumped into a field corner and fired when dry. One story teller in here the other day said that the hoppers had congregated on a Santa Fé track in such numbers as to clog the wheels and stop the train. Many farmers have caught from 100 to 500 tushels of hoppers, but these do not figure in Secretary Coburn's reports of Kansas crops.

Prof. Bruner of Nebraska, who is a national authority on the locust and grasshopper, has been asked to try his hand at stamping them out. He went down to Brazil about five years ago and succeeded in ha ting the hoppers and wiping out the

His plan is to use ordinary dry fungus upon a number of live bugs and turn them loose on the others to spread blood poisoning. This is rapidly communicated, and dead bugs, after the inoculation, covered many Brazilian fields several inches deep. He says that the reason why so many of these hoppers have appeared is that the quail and other birds have been lessened in numbers by hunters.

THE STREETS OF LONDON.

New York's Thoroughfares Superior to Them in Some Respects.

London has 3,000 miles of streets. There are 600,000 buildings upon them, of which a considerable proportion are rear buildings. New York, smaller than London in population, has 2,700 miles of streets, of which 450 miles are in Manhattan, 850 in The Bronx, 790 in Brooklyn, 800 in Queens and

about 300 in Richmond. In Queens and Richmond there are more than 500 miles of unpaved streets. In Manhattan, except in the small Inwood district, all the streets are paved and are better paved than the streets of London.

The number of buildings in New York is 350,000, materially less than the number in London, but New York has a very much larger number of high buildings than the English capital.

London has many more by-streets, side roads, alleys, lanes and squares than New York it has more crooked streets, it has more small streets, it has more byways than New . "t, but in proportion to its population i. has fewer streets, fewer arteries of true, than New York, and as a consequence the traffic of London is more often congested at certain points than

the traffic of New York. While in this city the growth of population and of business is along and corre-sponds to, the growth of main thoroughfares, in London it proceeds irregularly with the result that improvements in the way of cutting through and widening streets are constantly being made necessary. Proportioned to the population, Philadelphia and Washington have more street space than New York, but no European city except London compares with it. London has much more vehicular traffic on its streets than New York, but less car traffic.

## POOR RELATIONS WE ABUSE.

THE REV. DR. SAVAGE DEVOTES A SERMON TO THE ANIMALS.

Some Sport Wholly Cruel and Improper -A Reminiscence of His Own Ceasing to Carry a Gun-Women's Cruelty and Boys'-Practices That Horses Endure.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage preached the Church of the Messiah yesterday on "Our Poor Relations, the Animals." These are some of the things he said:

I do not wish to be too severe, too hard. merely wish to ask people to think a little. The Indians of the plains, whatever else they did, never engaged in the mere sport of killing things for the fun of it. They cilled animals to get them out of the way, they killed them for food, but I have never mown of a case of their killing them merely for amusement.

I have carried a rifle ever since I was able to lift one. I love to shoot. I used to love to shoot at birds and beasts, and all sorts of living things, but I was not more than 12 or 13 years of age before-nobody taught it to me-the idea came into my mind that possibly it was more amuse ment for me than it was for them-that possibly they did not enjoy being shot. And then the further question came as

to whether I had any right to shoot them merely for amusement. And whether I have decided it rightly or wrongly, I have decided in favor of the animals, and I have never taken any pleasure in killing things

using what he catches for food; I do not object to his going into the woods and shooting game for food; but I never could quite see the prowess of going into the woods merely to shoot a moose or a deer or a bear, something that is possessed of a wonderful life, a magnificent life, which you can take away in a moment, out cannot give back again.

How any man can look in the clear

How any man can look in the clear, soft, deep eye of one of these wild creatures, and then pull the trigger of his rifle, I cannot understand. It seems to me that it is the not highest type of what we think of as human, this merely killing things for amusement.

There is another aspect of the case: We are cruel as the result of the commercial spirit. We assume, for example, that we have a perfect right to take possession of a wild horse and tame him for our uses, and then that he is a piece of property, he is an engine, or a machine, containing so much force, and we have a right to use much force, and we have a right to us much force, and we have a right to use that force for our advantage, to use it up in a year, or ten or five, or any number we please, just as it happens to suit our convenience, and then we have a right to fling him away as a wormout bit of machinery and replace him with a new one.

You will find street railways, for example, estimating the length of life of a horse, and in a good many different departments of the world it is the same; they use them up just as fast as it is best to use them up, and then get a new supply. The question as to whether the horse likes it or suffers in the process does not come into the question, or as to whether we have a right in this way to exploit the lives of our poor relations; this seems never to be considered.

I never could understand why, if a man has had a horse that he has learned to love. has had a horse that he has learned to love, a horse that has served him well for several years, how he can turn that horse off when he gets a little past the best time of his life and let him go into the common market, let him get into the hands of anybody who will wring the last drop of vitality out of him before flinging him into the rubbish here.

If I were a man of means and had a horse that I liked I would turn him out to pasture in his old age, or if I could not do that I would turn him into the hands of somebody I knew who would use him kindly and carefully and then put him to a pain-less end, or if I could not do either of these things I would put him out of the way myself. I would not turn him over into what is almost of necessity certain—years of suffering, of cruelty, of neglect.

There is another way. We are cruel through vanity, and here the tender hearted through vanity, and here the tender hearted leaved leaving women are the most rigides. Turkeys have been employed. One fellow and loving women are the most pitiless sinners of all. Certain creatures, certain birds are exterminated, merely for cruament. They tell us that some of them are caught and put to death for their plumage just at the time of the year when it means suffering and starvation and death for their helpless young.

And women, tender hearted, and who would faint at the sight of a dep of blood, calling themselves religious, will deek themselves out with these trophies of atrocious cruelty and then go to into the house of God and bend their heads meekly in a hidgous moreovery of devotion. house of God and bend their heads meekly in a hideous mockery of devotion.

Men are guilty along these lines of vanity as well. Men want their horses to make a fine appearance on the street, so they adopt the overhead check, put into their mouths a bit that is terment, so that they will appear alive, restless; they dock their tails; they will do all sorts of things purely out of vanity, to make a finer display on the street.

the street. I wish the people who do these things could have some parallel thing in their own case for a little while—a bit like this in their own moutles, their own heads tipped back and held there until it was torture. The docking is not so bad so long as the horse is in the hands of a kind and carefu and wealthy master, but, turned out in his old age, it becomes a source of positive

suffering and cruelty.

Then there is the cruelty that comes Then there is the cruelty that comes from thoughtlessness, thoughtlessness on the part of men and women. Mrs. Thrale was taken to task one day by Dr. Johnson for something she had said or done, and she defended herself by saying, "I didn't think." "But, Madame," said the doctor, "you have no right not to think." And when it touches questions of right or wrong, cruelty or kindness, neither men nor women have any right not to think. Brains were given us for the express purpose of enabling us to think.

How many people, not perhaps in the city so much, but in the country, cause cruelty to the animals by forgetting to feed them, because it is not quite convenient

them, because it is not quite convenient at a certain time to let them have any drink neglect them in all sorts of ways, let them suffer from exposure to the cold? And in the case of our dogs and cats, our house-hold companions and pets, how much of cruelty there is the year through, which is the result of not being willing to take a little trouble or thoughtfulness.

little trouble or thoughtful ness.

You will find people in the spring shut up their houses and go to the country, and turn the household cat loose to starve or annoy the neighbors on the streets. In a hundred ways we are cruel because we are selfsh, we are thoughtless, we are not willing to take the trouble.

And I want to hint in regard to the unconscious cruelty on the part of childen. Boys run through and sum up the development of the race from the time they are born until they get to be men. They pass through a period when they are nothing but barbarians, and barbarism does not always mean purcosed cruelty: it means not thinking, delight in arimal activity, no matter what it costs anything else.

So you will find, boys—I have been one so vou will find, bovs—I have been one myself—instinctively hurl a stone at a bird, until every bird in the neighborhood is frightened when they see a boy heave in sight. Just because they want to try their sight. Just because they want to try their skill, or see something move, and so they torment dogs and eats and every wild crea-ture of the woods, merely out of the exu-berance of their tendency to play, to see

things go.
Why do I speak of this? Because we Why do I speak of this? Why do I speak of this? Because we have power to help our children to do a little thinking as they grow up, and teach them to be a little kindly. There is no child I think, who goes into our park and sees the squirrels run up and feed out of its hand, who is not capable of learning that that is a sweeter, finer relation than it would be if the squirrel took to its heels the moment a hoy came in sight.

Teach them the delight and wonder of these relations to the animal world, and to live in kindliness and sympathy toward them.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM 270 VOTES And Cipher Out a \$5,000,000 Republi

Campaign Fund. The Democratic national committee issued

last night a final statement, largely in italics, which ciphers out that their pre-decessors of 1892 had about \$10,000,000 to spend to elect Cleveland and that the campaign fund the Republicans had to use this year amounted to \$5,000,000.

The statement starts out by asserting that the Democratic national committee had not accepted a single dollar from the trusts and that President Roosevelt and Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican national committee could not say as much

national committee could not say as much for their side. The document quotes Elihu Root as saying last Friday night that the fund "is the smallest fund we have had for twelve years—about one-half the Republican fund when McKinley was elected in 1896." Mr. Root also said "about one-half the Democratic campaign fund in 1897." The Democratic national cammittee says that the McKinley fund in 1895, "it is well known, was approximately \$10,000,000. Accepting these figures as correct, therefore, the Republican chairman has had only about \$5,000,000 at his disposal. The chain is complete—the trust contributions not denied by either the candidate or the chairman, unequivocally admutted and the amount plainly stated by the former Secretary of War.

"Five million dollars is the sum. More could have been had if needed, but under the present chairman's more careful direction that was deemed sufficient. But why'did the trusts contribute to the Republican canvass? "They were asked,' says the outspoken former secretary.

"Did they think they were baying a

canvass? "They were asked,' says the outspoken former secretary." Did they think they were buying a Presidency? Or were they content with the assurance from the Republican candidate of 'a square deal'? In either case, upon their own testimony, the Republican candidate stands to-day before his fellow countrymen as one willing and eager to accept for himself a Presidency that has cost protected monopolies the great sum of five million dollars."

The pronuncimento went on to state that "recent and thorough canvasses of the

"recent and thorough canvasses of the doubtful States are absolutely convincing that Judge Parker will be elected," and wound up by appealing to independent voters to "participate in the triumph of an unpurchasable people."

ALL CANES NOT ROUND. Some Square, Some in Other Curious Shapes -Fashions in Canes.

"Of course," said the dealer, "the great majority of all the canes made are round; but canes are made in other shapes.

"Last year, for instance, there was brought out a square cane made of partridge wood, which is a handsome shaded and mottled wood, almost as dark in its general color as rosewood, and which takes a high polish. The corners of this cane were rounded off a very little, just enough to take off the sharpness of the angles. We are still selling square partridge wood canes.

"And this year we have slender partridge wood canes in other odd shapes. We have them now in oval or elliptical shaped sticks and in sticks shaped like the longitudinal quarter section of a cylinder; that is to say, they have two sides forming a right angle, the remaining side being rounded.

"Why are cones made in such curious shapes? For the sake of novelety, and to bring out new styles, just as new styles may be produced in anything. Canes are made in many woods and in simply hundreds of styles; and yet there are prevailing styles in canes fust as there are in clothes. "Two years ago, for instance, the fashiorable cane was a straight stick, without any crook or bend at the top. Lest year the feshionable cane had at the top a handle set at a right angle. The fashionable cane of the present time is all of one piece with a handle sounding over in a crock.

a handle rounding over in a crook.

"Some of the canes of the present season are finished with silver figures mounted on the silver mountings, but the greater number have their silver mountings inlaid, so that they are perfectly smooth and flush with the handle. Thus the tendency is toward less corspicuous mountings, toward greater simplicity. Cane fashions c me

rom Paris.

"Canes were never so popular as now.

Probably the majority of men buy not more than one or two canes a year; but there are plenty of men who buy three or four. We have one customer who buys three or four cases a mouth, all of the same kind. I suppose the greater runber of these cases he gives away to his friends.

"Perhaps the most favored case wood at the moment is pimento, which is the wood of the alleging tree.

TIMELY BOXING TALK.

Contest Between Young Corbett and Nelson Bids Fair to Be a Hummer.

When Young Corbett and Battling Nelson come together in San Francisco the latter part of this month the pugilistic sharps expect to witness a repetition of the Lavigne Walcott fight, which was one of the greatest battles under Marquis of Queensberry rules in the past twelve years. There are no better matched pugilists in the ring to-day in point of build and strength. In fact, they are al-most alike as regards style and execution. Both use a sort of a crouch and are possessed of that aggressiveness which calls for stant action in the ring. There is not much They can knock a man out with either hand, and when it comes to gameness it is a toss up who is the pluckier. Nelson is practically a newcomer, yet for the time he has been in the business he has done enough to warrant more than passing consideration. Since Nelson began to show his real form he has put away two dangerous rivals—Eddie Han-lon and Martin Canole. The former fought Corbett a 20-round draw, and Canole also met Jimmy Britt a like number of rounds.

In facing Corbett Nelson will have to be at his best. Corbett is a fighter to the backbone, and does not mind a punch or two as long as he can get one home himself. He is really in his element when he is being punched. Terry McGovern, when the pair fought in Hartford, smashed Corbett clean on the Jaw in the first round. The blow was delivered straight from the shoulder, and had such power behind it that Terry almost fell down from his own exertion. Corbett was sent spinning across the ring and was groggy. But when Corbett recovered it made him fight all the fiercer, and in the next round he handed McGovern a beauty bright which rendered McGovern unconscious for the first time in his career. As to being able to take punishment, Nelson is not so far away. It was his capacity for taking a beating that aided him to whip Canole and Hanion. Almost to the finish of the encounters Nelson was the receiver-general. His opponents dealt him some hard blows, and the spectators at these mills marvelled at the way Nelson stood the gruelling. When Canole and Hanion got tired punching him, Nelson set about and showed his calibre. He waded in and without any warning knocked his men out. Many of Young Corbett's friends are wondering whether his trip to England and his long absence from the ring have not had some effect on his system. Corbett had a jolly time abroad. He was dined and feted, and when he returned he was out of condition. Since then he has been taking things easy. As a rule, Corbett trains faithfully. He will have to be in excellent condition when he get into good fishting fettle in less than a month's time after the pace he has gone?

Nelson and Corbett fight on Nov. 29. Corbett did not begin active work until last Tuesday. Usually it requires from six to seven weeks for him to prepare, and his admirers are wondering why he has not paid more attention to his condition. As for Nelson, he must be in excellent trim now. He has been out of training only twice in the last six months. Corbett evidently knows what he is ab In facing Corbett Nelson will have to be at his best. Corbett is a fighter to the back"Something Doing Every Minute"

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Decorations With the Amateur's Ability There is a rage for trimming everything The most exquisite real laces have their designs outlined by chenille, ribbon, ribbon

velvet, and tiny ruffles of chiffon. Silk flowers are frequently appliqued upon the filmiest of point laces, and what seems the very essence of vandalism, motifs, are cut from such laces to be sewn on chiffon or net foundations. Embroidery is upon some part of almost every garment, but it must be of the finest hand work to be acceptable, and while color in this embroidery fairly runs riot, there is always

a dominant note to keep the general tone in harmony with the color of the gown. Indeed, hand work is used to such an extent as almost to double the cost of a gown or wrap, and blessed is the woman who can do this part of her dressmaking for herself. Fortunately for those of moderate means, many braids and trimmings of pretty designs and colors are to be found in the shops, and they are often quite as appropriate as the more luxurious hand

Lac is used in every conceivable way, and it is by no means an uncommon thing to find two, three and even four different kinds of lace on the same gown, even real lace and imitation hobnobbing in the greatest friendliness. Oftentimes this combination is effected by appliqueing the real lace, such as point duchesse or point applique to a lace that has a net background, and the

effect is most novel and pretty. It seems impossible to trim too much, and ingenuity is taxed to its utmost to find something new and striking enough to

satisfy the cry for more novelties. Many of the most expensive trimi that one sees in the shops can be made at home at a third of their cost. Take for instance some braid ornaments at \$2 apiece. The braid can be bought, the pattern either made or copied, and all the stitches closely followed, and the result be an original and beautiful trimming at a cost so much below that in the shops as more than to

repay the trouble of making. Beautiful insertion for trimming cloaks and evening wraps is made by combining heavy linen or Irish crochet lace with chiffon. The lace must be of a sharply defined pattern, very open. The chiffon is shirred on both edges and sewn in a puff to the wrong side of the lace, and peeps out soft and fluffy, between the discs and

flowers of the heavy lace. This is a very effective trimming, especially when there is some sort of contrast between the lace and the chiffon, such as cream or écru lace over white chiffon or black lace over black chiffen lined with white.

One exquisite collar trimming on afternoon gowns is made of rows of Irish crochet insertion, alternating with rows of real Valenciennes. Another equally attractive is of the Irish lace with each figure outlined by a tiny ruffle of lace a quarter of an inch wide.

In fact, this outlining of designs of all sorts by narrow lace ruffles is a craze of the moment, and one sees cloth and silk patterns stitched on different materials with their edges finished in this way, to say nothing of tucks, plaits and shirrings. Many Oriental embroideries are used

for vests and cuffs, Chinese being the favorite, and no matter what the color of the fabric they trim, there is always perfect blending, in spite of the multitude of colors employed in their make-up.

Velvet is used lavishly as a trimming. and as such is a great help in making over a gown that is in need of additional material. Wide bands can be used to lengthen a skirt. Set in at intervals they greatly enhance its appearance and need not at all have the appearance of a makeshift, especially if the velvet be cut in points or blocks where it joins the cloth. It is frequently appliqued to the other material by an uneven buttonhole stitch, this method giving a decidedly smart effect.

extent on soft materials, such as crêpe de chine and wool crepe, and braids, from the narrowest soutache to the widest. most expensive silk braids, are seen everywhere. Very often they are the basis of elaborate embroidery, and give charm in results so combined and lessen the cost of the handwork very decidedly.

Silk in narrow bands is used to a great

The field for originality in this direction is indeed large, and probably never before has there been so great a variety of braids to choose from. As many trimmings of this sort may be made at home a few suggestions about how to do it will not come

Take, for instance, a narrow, flat, black mohair braid and baste it to the material. following the line of whatever it is to trim, but keeping the braid perfectly flat. At polka dots about half an inch in diameter. Use for this Roman floss, as it works quickly and is more effective when done than a

knots of the same silk, or, if greater diversity | SAYS TRUSTED MAN ROBBED HIM. is required, make the knots of cheniue of the same color. Now take fine gold thread and outline the trimming on both sides and the effect will be as beautiful and unusual as one could wish.

Another trimming on this order is made of three rows of the narrowest soutache braid put on in plain parallel lines. The color of the braid is very dark green on a gown of the same shade. Between the rows of braid are knots of gold thread, and along both sides of each row of the soutache is a fine outline stitch done in dull pastel blue.

The effect of the dark, dull colors relieved by the gold thread is very rich, and yet the design is so simple that the veriest tyro at needlework could accomplish it. Gold thread plays a very prominent part in all handwork on clothes, and nothing else gives quite the same beauty to a piece of embroidery in dark colors as this touch of

A suggestion of black, especially black chenille, always gives character, unless it be in very light colors, and then white should be used as, somehow or other it completes the harmony, where black would destroy it. Gold and white are simply perfect used together in conjunction with the pastel shades in embroidery, and, if sharp contrast is liked, they can be used as effectively with dark colors. A very simple and yet beautiful trimming

for an evening gown is made by setting in around the skirt bands of hand painted mousseline, each band having ruffles of lace on its edges. The mousseline is cut out to follow the design painted on it, and nothing could be prettier than a rose or a bud or a lily drooping over the edge of the mousseline band, outlined by a soft lace

great quantities, and, combined with crepe de chine and dyed the same color and embellished by a few stitches in silk of the same color, makes a trimming that certainly

has no rival of its kind. pieces of white panne velvet. basted to the cloth and closely buttonholed all around. Then a conventional pattern is drawn around the velvet design and this is worked in solid embroidery. The white panne velvet on the soft, flat surface of cloth affords almost as great a contrast as if the velvet were of another

We have so recently passed through a period of checks and plaids that they are still in evidence, but the last cry is the disk or the spot, and that they be put on the material by hand, rather than woven in, is the demand of the woman of exclusive notions n dress.

Beauty in trimming depends so largely upon the combination of colors used, as well as the materials, that one should never attempt to buy braids or siks without samples of the materials they are to trim. Even black and white have so many shades that it is unsafe to trust to one's eye for color in trying to match them.

For appliqué purposes nothing is better than soutache and closely woven silk braids, and as most of the latter have

light cord at the top that acts as a draw ing string, they may be very easily fitted to the most complicated designs. Women of small means, as well as those of great means, may consider themselves fortunate this year, for seasons of much trimming are boons to them, and this sea-

n bids fair to be notable in that direc-For the smart woman who must make a good appearance on little capital, fashions were never so adaptable. She may remodel and combine, enlarge sleeves and iongthen skirts, with puffs, folds and ruffles and no curious eye need discover that her watchword is "trimmings."

EXPRESS MESSENGER SHOOTS. Fires at a Man on the Pennsylvania Rall-

road at Perryville, Md. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.-The Adams Express messenger on the Washington train that reached here at 9:30 o'clook this evening reported that a man had attempted to hold him up at Parryville, Md., and that he had fired twice at the supposed robber, who escaped from the train.

Nothing more is known of the story here, ut a negro has been arrested on suspicion at Havre de Grace.

The List of Referees. The following is a list of referees appointed cases in the Supreme Court last week:

By Justice Amend.

TATAL TOTAL ADDITIONAL TOTAL TOTAL AND THE PARTY OF THE P	
Newell vs. Metzler Gothardt A. Litthauer	
Billings vs. DickJosiah T. Newcombe	
Hayes vs. McKeon Arthur Mayer	
Matter of Josephson Louis we rtheimer	
Matter of West Farms Road. Charles D. O'Connell	
Clothler vs. Campbell Realty.	
Corporation (2 cases) Edward Browne	
Matter of Behrens Richard H. Clarke	
Jackson vs. Spielberger Alfred B. Jaworower	
Lyons vs. LyonsRichard H. Clarke	
Contract Con	
Quinn vs. Mckown George P. Plunkitt	
Fitzgerald vs. Myers John B. Pannes	
Townsend vs. Sweet Marcel Levy	
By Justice McCall.	
Matter of Mack & Co Hamilton Odell	
Smith vs. Smith Seaman Miller	
Wood va. Wood Leavitt J. Hunt	
Hayden vsUnion Trust Co of	
Hayden vachion Trust Cool	
Maryland Edward L. Patterson	
Matter of Be tzig Abraham R. Lawrence	0
Matter of Kelsey Edmund J. Tinsdale	
Cleaver vs Cleaver	
Audoun vs. Harper Silas A. H. Dayton	
Hein vs. Schachne S. L. H. Ward	
Sche euenberger vs. Schoen- ent erger	
Giliroy vs. McFntegart Edward L. Patterson	
Richmond vs. Kauliman James J. Nealis	
Presbyterian Home for Aged	
Presbyterian Home for Aged	
Women vs Dixon Arthur S. Hamita	
By Justice Blanchard.	
Mariana Canavatta Cakas P Clashoon	ú

Joseph N. Ely Causes the Arrest of Carl Jorgenson, a Negro.

Carl Jorgensen, a West Indian negro, who said he lived in Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Tombs police court yesterday on a charge of larceny and committed to the Tombs in default of \$500 bail.

The complainant was Joseph N. Ely. who described himself as a broker of 25 Broad street. Mr. Ely said he had brought Jorgensen up from boyhood, had made him his confidential secretary and cashier and had trusted him implicitly. For the last two years, he said, he had been missing large sums of money, but could never tell where

Two months ago, he said, he caught Jorgensen taking \$100 from the cash drawer. Jorgensen disappeared and Ely saw no Jorgensen disappeared and My saw his more of him until yesterday, when walking down Broadway he came face to face with his former employee. Grabbing him Ely yelled for the police and the negro was

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

DANIEL J. O'CONOR. Plaintiff, DRAKE VAN DEWATER SMITH Defendants.

DRAKE VAN DEWATER SMITH
and others,

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure
and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled
action bearing date the 3rd day of November,
1901, I, the undersigned, Referee appointed therein,
will sell at public auction, on November 28, 1904,
at 12 o'clock nooh on that day, at the New York
Real Estate Sales rooms, No. 161 Broadway, Borough
of Mannattan, City of New York, by Joseph P.
Day, Auctioneer, the prefilese directed by the
as follows:

All that certain plot of land, with the buildings as follows:
All that certain plot of land, with the buildings
thereon erected, situate at Bedford Park, in the
City of New York, and bounded and described as

uffle.

Wool lace, fine and soft as silk, is used in reat quantities, and, combined with crepe ie chine and dyed the same color and embelished by a few stitches in silk of the same color, makes a trimming that certainly has no rival of its kind.

A beautiful design on a white wool shirt waist made by cutting some pear-shaped white manne of white panne volvet. These are thence southwesterly, and again parallel with Decatur Avenue, one hundred and eight and seventy-eight hundredths (19.78) feet, to the north-easterly side of the Southern Boulevard; and thence southeasterly, along the same, sixty and forty-nine hundredths (60.49) feet to the place of beginning being the same premises which were conveyed by Welthea C. Smith and Clinton H. Smith to said Drake Van Dewater Smith by deed bearing date April 14th, 1893.

Subject to a covenant against nulsances contained in 4-eds recorded in Liber 1893 of Conveyances, page 267, and Liber 1895 of Conveyances, page 61.

page 61.
Dated, New York, November 3, 1904.
FREDERICK G. WETTERAU.
Refere

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY.

Attorneys for plaintiff.

35 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be gold, the street number being. Southern Boulevard, Borough of the Bronx, New York City: Decate

Southern Boulevard (200th Street) Southern Bouleverd (200th Street).

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is \$12,600, with interest thereon from November 1, 1904, together with the costs and allow-sace, amounting to the sum of \$536,51, with interest hereon from November 3, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is \$3,453.57 with interest.

Dated, New York, November 3, 1904.

FREDERICK G. WETTERAU,

Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, Trial desired in New York County. THE JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK. THE JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff.

Against
Claude W. Mick. Frank M. Brennan. William N. Kone, Mary E. Mick. Oscar Wilder, Monita R. Wilder, his wife; Mary E. Arihur, John A. Philbrick, Elizabeth V. Philbrick, his wife; James Morrison. Marjory Morrison. his wife; Molle O. McAllister, Leslie P. Mick. Etta Mick. his wife; Eugene Haskell, James A. McLean, Ferdinand A. Straus. William G. Leesson, Alexander Dickson. George W. Turnbull. Samuel P. Jacobs, Arlando Marine, Adolph P. Grunfeld, Henry Anderson. Charles P. Vosburgh, Jostah B. McCoy, Edward A. McCoy, Charles W. Wilson, George D. Wilson, Frank D. Miner, Joseph Schaefer, as receiver of the copartnership assets of the Tremont Cornish Works; William G. Bell, Edward F. Phillips, Edwin Pringle, Charles A. Curran, Louis O. Oppenheim, The Weehawken Wharf Company, Hyman Kohen, Mary being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff; Archibald Charles.

Defendants. Action No.2.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serves copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 30th, 1602.

MONFORT & FABER.

Plaintiff's Attorneys. MONFORT & FABER.

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address:

Jamaica, Queens County, New York.

To Prank M. Brennan, William N. Kone, Hyman Kohen and Mary Kohen, his wife, the name "Mary being fettitous, said defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward E. McCall, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of October, 1904, and flied with the complaint, in the office of the Cuerk of the County of New York, at the Court Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and the 22nd day of October, 1904; the said complaint having been filed in the said office of the said Cierk on the 5th day of January, 1903.

Dated October 27th, 1904.

MONFORT & FABER.

203. Nd October 27th, 1904. MONFORT & FABER, MONFORT & FABER,

Office and Post Office Address;
Jamaica, Queens County, New York.

Byer.
A. Granda. P.
A. Ormiston A. G.
F. O. Reinhart. Bruce
C. H. Seely. G. A. Orm.
A. G. Lockwood. C. B. Macdona.
W. E. Egan P. O. Reinhart.
C. Hitchcock, Jr. A. Kennaday.
H. B. McFarland. G. T. Brekaw.
Kennaday. H. B. McFarland. C. B. M.
Hollins Jr. W. C. Chlek.
A. G.
Perer. C. H. Seely. E.
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